



GENERAL DUFFIE.

(AT THE AGE OF 28, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MANCHESTER BROTHERS, TAKEN IN 1863.)

PERSONAL NARRATIVES
OF EVENTS IN THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION,
BEING PAPERS READ BEFORE THE
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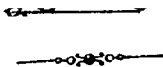
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DUFFIÉ

AND THE

MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY.

BY
GEORGE N. BLISS,
[Late Captain Company C, First Rhode Island Cavalry.]



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DUFFIÉ

AND THE

MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY.

ALFRED NAPOLEON DUFFIÉ was born in the city of Paris, May 1, 1835. He was a pupil in the school of St. Barbe from his fifth to his tenth year, and was then for seven years in the preparatory Military Academy at Versailles, and in 1852 commenced the regular course of study in the Military College of St. Cyr, at Versailles, having in the autumn of 1851 been one of the two hundred and twenty admitted out of the eleven thousand candidates examined. After two years at St. Cyr he completed the course, passed the examinations, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the French army, and at once sent into active service, first in Algiers, and later in Senegal, in Africa, where he was wounded in action.

He went to the Crimea and was in action in the battles of Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Chernaia, Gangel and Sebastapol, was several times wounded and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the Fifth Huzzar Regiment. At the close of the Russian war, in 1856, he returned to France and served with his regiment until the war with Austria again called him into action and a severe wound compelled him to leave the field for the hospital, but not until he had borne his part in the battles of Palestro, Magenta and Solferino.

During his service in Africa and Europe, Duffié received eight wounds and four military decorations, the Cross of the Legion of Honor from his own country ; the Sardinian Cross from the Emperor of Sardinia, who decorated him with his own hand as he lay wounded ; the Turkish Cross from the Sultan ; and the English Cross from Victoria.

An effort has been made to obtain from the widow and son of the General a more full and satisfactory account of his life before he left Europe for America, but while desirous to assist they had no information to add to the publications already made in this State.

A recent letter from the son, Daniel P. Duffié, narrates the following incident :

During the Crimean War, at one time, the Russian and allied powers being very near each other, a Russian officer (a celebrated swordsman) challenged the enemy to a single combat. My father accepted the challenge and killed the Russian. For his skill and bravery on this occasion and other brave services during his two years' service in the Crimean War, he received from the Sultan of Turkey the Medjidie medal, and also an expression of thanks (in acknowledgment of his services), beautifully written in gold and red letters on vellum and signed by the Sultan.

When asked by my mother "if he did not feel sorry to kill the Russian," he answered, "Why, no ! If I had not killed the devil, the devil would have killed me !"

In the autumn of 1859 he came to the United States intending to visit Saratoga for the benefit of his health, and on the outbreak of the Rebellion accepted the tender of a Captain's commission in the First New Jersey Cavalry, and in July, 1861, was

appointed Major of the Harris Light Cavalry, a New York regiment, in which he was distinguished for efficiency upon the drill ground and gallantry in action.

On the 8th of July, 1862, he assumed command as Colonel of the First Rhode Island Cavalry. Chaplain Frederic Denison, to whose labors as historian of the regiment I am greatly indebted in preparing this paper, thus describes his appearance at that time :

“He is of medium stature, erect form, light frame, nervous temperament, dark complexion, full hazel eyes, black hair, athletic in action, humorous in manner, exact in routine, firm in discipline, and thoroughly accomplished in his profession.”

At this time there was great dissatisfaction with the action of Governor Sprague in thus appointing a foreigner to the command of the regiment, and it resulted in the resignation of their commissions by all but four of the Rhode Island officers (we had four companies from New Hampshire then), and there was evidence of hostile feeling in the ranks. Chaplains are not always discreet in such times of excite-

ment, and, as a result, before the sun went down on his first day in camp, Colonel Duffié sent for this officer and said: "Chaplain, I understand you have been stirring up a spirit of mutiny in my regiment. I put you in arrest in your tent. I am very sorry to begin with the servant of God, but must begin somewhere." The arrest was of short duration, and, in a few days, there were no closer friends than the Colonel and the Chaplain.

A few hours after taking command the Colonel assembled the officers at his tent and said to them: "I understand most of you have sent in your resignations. I give you four days to send and get your resignations back; if you do not get them back they will be accepted. I will stay with you four weeks; if you do not like me then, I pledge you my word I will resign myself." With two or three exceptions the resignations were withdrawn. The following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY, }
MANASSAS, July 10, 1862. }

Officers and Soldiers of the First Rhode Island Cavalry:

In taking command of this regiment as your Colonel, I was pained and grieved to see a disinclination on your part to re-

ceive a stranger, manifested in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to your sentiments. If it has pleased your much beloved Governor and the War Department at Washington to make a change in the construction of your executive department, as good soldiers, patriots and defenders of the one great and holy cause now animating all true American hearts, it is your bounden duty to God and man, to the cause of human liberty throughout the entire world, to every manly impulse, to every hope of peace and happiness for yourselves and your posterity, that you sink all personal considerations in one great holocaust, whose flames shall illumine a world, and whose end shall be Union.

As for myself, I like you. You have all the material for success. I say it not in the poor spirit of mere compliment, nor with the slightest disrespect for your former commander, as circumstances beyond his control may have prevented him from giving to you the benefit of his undoubted military knowledge; but I like you, and here say to you, in my place, that if you will give to me your undivided time and labor for the space of a few weeks, I will add to them my own best endeavors to make you at once the pride and glory of your own gallant State and of the nation.

Soldiers! Do you hear me? Soldiers! Do you answer me? Say, yes! And fear not the result!

A. N. DUFFIÉ, *Colonel Commanding.*

The zeal and skill of the new commander was felt at once throughout the regiment, and in a few days

officers and men were convinced that no mistake had been made in the appointment.

On the 9th of August, 1862, the regiment was under fire at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., and the value of the drill and discipline of our new Colonel tested. Under a heavy fire from infantry and artillery the regiment moved and formed several lines of battle with as much coolness and precision as upon the peaceful drill ground. The regiment was complimented by General Banks for its good behavior in action, and from that day was ever ready to follow with full confidence wherever Duffié might lead.

Near Groveton, Va., Aug. 28, 1862, the regiment, while acting as advance guard, became the target of eighteen guns of the artillery of Jackson's force. One man appalled by the fury of the bursting shells urged his horse to a trot; instantly Duffié's voice rang out, "Walk that horse; one man run, all run." The order was obeyed and at a walk the regiment moved to a new position and gave our own guns an opportunity to answer the enemy. August 29th and 30th upon the field in what has

been called the second battle of Bull Run, the engagement having been on nearly the same ground as that of the battle of 1861, the regiment was conspicuous for the precision of its movements. When the army retreated to Centreville on the 30th, Duffié fell back slowly, forming successive lines of battle with his regiment. At Chantilly, Va., on Sept. 1, 1862, the First Rhode Island deployed a skirmish line and were the first to draw the enemy's fire. The following order, a compliment to the regiment, is also a tribute to the ability of the commander :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY, }
POOLEVILLE, MD., October 5, 1862. }

(Special Order, No. —.)

Calling the attention of the regiment to the late campaign from the Potomac to the Rapidan and back, your commander wishes to assure you of the high encomiums which have been passed by officers high in rank and military attainments, upon the admirable manner in which you performed your part of that ever memorable retreat from the Rapidan to the Potomac. The last Federal soldiers to leave the Rapidan; the last to leave the Rappahannock; the last to leave Warrenton and its vicinity; in several of the severest battles; under fire many times; at all other times on outpost or other hazardous duty; and in almost every march the rear guard of the Grand Army

of Virginia, or to a main column—you never faltered; you never even hurried, but, steady and in good order, as upon a parade ground, you retired, when obliged reluctantly to turn from the superior numbers of the foe.

Upon the 30th of August, at Bull Run, it is especially true that, when thousands around, in direst confusion, were escaping as fast and best as they might, your evolutions were more steadily and perfectly performed than I have ever seen them at any other time. That is so true that you here, by your beautiful appearance, attracted the confidence of your brothers without command, and soon behind your ranks were eight hundred seeming to implore your protection.

Generals of divisions have been anxious for our services, and many applications were made for them. You endured fatigue and privations without murmuring. You are known and appreciated in the proper quarters. Soldiers! Your record is a proud one. See that it is not blotted!

A. N. DUFFIÉ, *Colonel*.

The regiment was on picket duty along the line of the Potomac River during the battle of Antietam, and Oct. 22, 1862, crossed into Virginia with the advance of McClellan's army. Near Warrenton a part of the regiment engaged on November 11th, in a short skirmish with a force of rebel cavalry, during which Colonel Duffié emptied a rebel saddle by a carbine shot and afterwards issued the following order :

(*Special Order No. —.*)

Officers and Men of the First Battalion and Captain Manchester's Squadron :

Your Colonel has great pride in thanking you for gallant conduct on the 11th instant. Your charge up the hill, in the face of the enemy outnumbering you many to one, was an act of courage and heroism seldom seen, and in its results never excelled. With their ranks completely broken, they were driven more than three miles in the utmost confusion; and when in their insolence they afterwards returned, you again attacked and dispersed them, thus freeing that part of our lines from annoyance.

The cavalry service is, in the main, a thankless one; the duties hazardous and severe, both for men and horses; and it is only by a manly, self-sacrificing spirit that we are able to bring about results, so important in themselves, and which seldom appear on the surface. Our reward is not in the blazing encomiums of army correspondents, but in the consciousness of having done our duty; that our blows have been sharp and decisive; that we have done our work at the right time and in the right way; in a word, that we have done the work laid out for us, and done it effectually; and, depend upon it, that in military circles, whence praise falls so gratefully upon the ear, we are, and we shall continue to be, appreciated.

This regiment is both my joy and my pride. I shall continue to give to it my constant care; and, sure of your coöperation in all that shall raise it to highest standard of excellence and effectiveness, we may each of us indulge in the fond belief

that, in after years, we shall be proud to say, "I belonged to the First Rhode Island Cavalry."

I am happy that I can thank Major Farrington, Captain Manchester, Lieutenants Allen and Chase.

A. N. DUFFIÉ, *Colonel Commanding.*

On the 7th of November, 1862, General Ambrose E. Burnside succeeded McClellan as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and, on the first day of December, following, the First Rhode Island Cavalry, First Massachusetts Cavalry and the Third and Fourth Regiments Pennsylvania Cavalry were put under the command of Brig.-General William W. Averill. This putting the cavalry into brigades by Burnside was the beginning of the movement towards consolidation of this arm of the service, finally resulting under Hooker in the formation of a cavalry corps. After joining Averill's brigade Colonel Duffié renewed his efforts to perfect the regiment in military knowledge. Copies of tactics were bought for the use of the non-commissioned officers, and all officers were practically put into a school for soldiers. The sergeants and corporals had their regular recitations in the tents of the

captains, and all the commissioned officers were frequently summoned to the colonel's quarters for instruction and examination, while daily drills in company, squadron and regimental formations tested the lessons of the book, and the results fully justified the following order :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY, }
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., January 16, 1863. }

(Special Orders, No. 23.)

Fellow-Soldiers: Again it is my proud privilege to congratulate you upon your admirable appearance, drill and discipline, as a regiment. It has been granted me before, in all truth, to applaud the efforts you have made to become the first among the cavalry in the service.

General Roberts, Chief of Cavalry on General Pope's staff, on the 18th of last August, said: "While I have no hesitancy in saying yours is the best regiment I have inspected so far, there is still much to be done." Since that time, unqualified praise from high military sources has been repeatedly accorded to you; and now, to crown the whole, our most distinguished, most esteemed General, commanding this brigade, after the inspection of the 15th instant, says: "It is the best regiment in my brigade."

Sharing equally alike the glorious possession of such a prestige, we must all see to it, with jealous care, that we hold the position assigned us against all comers.

Let no mark or blot mar the fair page; and I hope soon, across the river which intercepts us from our foe, you will finish your brilliant achievements.

A. N. DUFFIÉ,

Colonel Commanding First Rhode Island Cavalry.

March 1, 1863, General Averill had his force increased by the addition of three regiments and the whole was divided into two brigades, forming the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. Colonel Duffié, although not the senior Colonel, was appointed to command the First Brigade, composed of the First Rhode Island, First Massachusetts, Fourth New York, and the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. March 17, 1863, General Averill crossed the Rappahannock River at Kelley's Ford, and on that day was fought the first cavalry battle in Virginia. Here the First Rhode Island was first in every encounter with the enemy, and Duffié had reason to be proud of his regiment. Upon the right bank of the river the enemy, sheltered by rifle-pits, commanded the ford and repulsed the first regiment, and then a platoon of eighteen men of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, led by Lieutenant Simeon Brown,

charged across under a fire so severe that only the Lieutenant and three of his men reached the opposite shore, the others having been stopped by bullets striking them or their horses. It had been shown that the crossing could be made, and the remainder of the regiment followed, capturing twenty-five of the enemy before they could retreat from the rifle-pits to their horses. In this contest, called the Battle of Kelley's Ford, General Fitz-Hugh Lee was in command of the rebels, although Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was present, and the best Virginia regiments of cavalry were there to meet the Yankees; but three times the First Rhode Island charged them with the sabre and were each time victorious. The total loss on the Union side was eighty-one, and forty-two of that number came from the First Rhode Island.

Colonel Duffié was with Hooker's army during the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, but was not in action beyond some skirmishing with the enemy. General Hooker was not pleased with General Averill and relieved him from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and Colonel Duffié took command

of the division. In the great cavalry battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, Duffié crossed the river at Kelley's Ford and led his division against the rebel cavalry, driving them back in confusion through Stephensburg, with considerable loss to the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners. Near Stephensburg a force of the enemy was found supporting a battery, upon which our battery opened fire, and one of its shells took off one leg of Col. M. C. Butler, now United States Senator from South Carolina. Duffié was rapidly forming his men for an attack when an order came for a march back to Brandy Station. We marched along the rear of the entire battle line of that day, recrossing the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford several miles up the river from our crossing of that morning.

After this battle Duffié was removed from the command of the division and sent back to the regiment. There seemed to be some dissatisfaction with his conduct, although it was never alleged that he did not obey his orders, and he was certainly operating against the enemy with great success when checked by orders to retire. I have seen in some

military paper that Duffié ought to have marched towards the heavy firing at Brandy Station instead of pushing on towards Stephensburg, but his orders were to drive the enemy out of Stephensburg, and I am inclined to think that Duffié was made an excuse for some other officer's blunder on this hard-fought field.

Early in the morning of June 17, 1863, the following order was received :

" Col. A. N. Duffié, First Rhode Island Cavalry :

" You will proceed with your regiment from Manassas Junction, by the way of Thoroughfare Gap, to Middleburg; there you will camp for the night, and communicate with the headquarters of the Second Cavalry Brigade. From Middleburg you will proceed to Union; thence to Snickersville; from Snickersville to Percyville; thence to Wheatland, and passing through Waterford to Nolan's Ferry, where you will join your brigade."

The regiment, numbering then 280 strong, encountered troops of Gen. W. N. F. Lee's brigade at Thoroughfare Gap under command of Col. J. R. Chambliss. This brigade was at that time about 1,200 strong, and a force of the enemy larger than our own was seen at the Gap, but they fell back as

our men pressed boldly forward, and the position was carried with no loss except that of a few horses killed by rebel bullets. Leaving this force in his rear Duffié marched to Middleburg, arriving at 4 P. M. where General Stuart had his headquarters, having with him three companies as a body guard. The charge of our men was the first news Stuart had of our movement, and he was driven out of the place in haste, narrowly escaping capture. The order was to camp here for the night and communicate with the headquarters of the Second Cavalry Brigade. Captain Frank Allen, with two men, was sent to Aldie with a dispatch stating the situation and asking for reinforcements, and after several delays by encounters with the enemy, safely delivered his message at 9 P. M., but no effort was made by our generals to send troops forward. When we first occupied Middleburg, Aldie, five miles in our rear, was held by Fitz Lee's brigade under command of Col. T. T. Munford, against which Pleasanton's cavalry corps had made charge after charge and been repulsed with heavy losses. As soon as we forced Stuart out of Middleburg he sent orders

to Munford to fall back from Aldie and join him, and also ordered Chambliss to march to Middleburg from Salem. General Stuart himself proceeded to Rector's Cross Roads, eight miles west of Middleburg, where Robertson's brigade, 1,000 strong, was stationed, and immediately returned with it, so that upon our small regiment Stuart's entire cavalry force was marching. At 7 P. M. Robertson's brigade charged upon us and found no easy victory. Three times they were driven back, but superior numbers at last prevailed, and Duffié was forced out of the town. Duffié fell back two miles and halted for the night in some woods near Little River, where with horses saddled and men under arms, he waited for daylight, hoping for reinforcements. This was a fatal error. His only hope was to escape from the enemy approaching from all directions by cutting his way out that night; but he was a Frenchman, felt he must obey his orders, and could not take the responsibility of using his own judgment as a native-born officer would have done in this desperate situation. Afterwards he wrote: "I could certainly have saved my regiment in the night, but

my duty as a soldier and as Colonel obliged me to be faithful to my orders. During those moments of reflection, and knowing that my regiment was being sacrificed, contemplating all this through more than five hours, my heart was bleeding in seeing the lives of those men whom I had led so many times sacrificed through the neglect and utter forgetfulness of my superior officers ; but in the midst of my grief, I found some consolation beholding the manner in which the Rhode Island boys fought."

At daybreak on the morning of June 18th the 200 of the regiment who remained were attacked by overwhelming numbers, and were scattered in the attempt to cut through the enemy, and Duffié passed through Hopewell Gap, and reached Centreville at noon with four officers and twenty-seven men, which he supposed to be all that remained of his gallant regiment. There were others, however, who had escaped. Major Farrington brought in two officers and twenty-three men ; Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, eighteen men ; Sergeant Palmer, twelve men, and Captain George N. Bliss, six men. Some others who had been captured escaped, so that the total

loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and prisoners was less than two hundred in these two days. Colonel Duffié made his report direct to General Hooker, who recommended him for promotion, and June 23d he was appointed Brigadier-General, and the story of his connection with the regiment here ends with his farewell address :

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.

To the Officers and Men of the First Rhode Island Cavalry :

In bidding farewell to my old regiment I do so with sentiments of unfeigned pain and grief at being obliged to sever a connection which has been at once my pride and honor to have held from its commencement to this moment, bearing, as it does, no personal unkindness to forgive, no private grief to be assuaged, on my part, and may I be allowed the pleasurable hope of the same immunity from yourselves.

I leave you, satisfied of your high resolve to be worthy of the reputation you have earned upon many a hard fought field. But remember that in the great school of war every man is weighed and tested by the touchstone of daily truth, and is valued at what he is actually worth. Success reflects not backwards to the individual only so far as he has positively contributed to that success. As the aggregation of goodness in a community depends upon the individual virtues of its members, so the effectiveness of any military organization depends upon the individual performance of its duties.

Heroic courage, based upon pure motives, becomes in devotion to country sublime. Let yours not fall short of this high standard. The proud consciousness that he has not only done his duty, but has done it cheerfully, with willing heart and hand, is to the soldier a full recompense for all the sacrifices, hardships and privations he has borne in the defense of his country's flag, her institutions and her laws, and be assured that the solace of life shall be in saying, "I, too, was a faithful defender of my country's integrity during the most infamous rebellion that ever blotted the fair page of a nation's history.

I bid you an affectionate farewell,

A. N. DUFFIÉ, *Brigadier-General*.

The record of Duffié's military service as Brigadier-General is taken from *Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers* by John Russell Bartlett, for many years Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island.

General Duffié was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Kelley, then commanding the Department of West Virginia, and on the 7th of September, 1863, was ordered to proceed to Charleston, West Va., to organize a cavalry force of three thousand men consisting of the Second Virginia, Third Virginia and Thirty-Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and in two

months he succeeded in making this brigade one of the best cavalry commands in the service.

In November he was put in command of a force of two thousand cavalry and one thousand infantry and ordered to capture Lewisburg, a town one hundred and twenty miles from his base of supplies, which he did, defeating the Confederate General Ewell, and capturing artillery, wagons and war material. After pursuing the enemy to Union, General Duffié returned to Charleston and the enemy having again occupied Lewisburg, General Duffié once more forced the rebels to retreat from the town and then joined Brigadier-General Averill in his raid to Salem.

In April, 1864, General Duffié was ordered to report to General Averill and received high praise for gallant and effective service in the battles of Saltzville and Wyethville.

In May he was ordered to report to Major-General Hunter, and soon after was ordered to turn his cavalry command over to General Averill and to assume command of the First Cavalry Division of West Virginia, composed of the first New York Veteran,

the First New York Lincoln, the Fifteenth and Twenty-first New York, the Twelfth and Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He took command of this cavalry division at Staunton, Va., and was frequently engaged with the enemy while under command of Major-General Hunter in his advance upon Lynchburg, capturing several wagon trains, a large number of horses and one hundred prisoners. During the retreat from Lynchburg General Duffié was for ten or twelve days in command of the rear guard, and repulsing the vigorous attacks of the pursuing enemy brought the large wagon train of the army safely into Charleston, West Va.

From Charleston General Duffié was ordered to march to Maryland and join the forces operating against General Early, then making the raid that ended in front of the fortifications at Washington. Duffié found one of Early's trains near the Potomac and captured two hundred men and three hundred wagons loaded with part of the plunder gathered by the raiding enemy. After General Sheridan took command of our forces in the Valley Duffié was kept in active service with his division.

General Sheridan appreciated Duffié's remarkable ability in organizing, drilling and preparing recruits for effective service and sent him to Cumberland, Md., to organize a division of cavalry, which duty having been soon and well performed, he was ordered to Hagerstown to organize another cavalry force. October 21, 1864, Duffié found it necessary to visit his commanding officer for instructions, and, escorted by a squadron of the First New York Cavalry, he went to the headquarters of General Sheridan near Fisher's Hill. On his return, four days' later, General Duffié was furnished an escort at Winchester and took with him, in ambulances, some officers who had been wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek October 19th, but becoming impatient at the slow progress required for the comfort of the wounded, he pushed on at greater speed in a private wagon, followed by a detail of only ten men. About five miles from Winchester, Moseby, the rebel guerrilla, was lying in wait with three hundred men, watching for an opportunity to capture an expected wagon train, and this force opened fire on the approaching wagon, killing the driver and the horses and severely

wounding Captain Stevens, General Duffié's provost marshal, and the General found himself for the first time a prisoner.

General Duffié arrived in Richmond early in November and was confined in Libby, where I was also at that time a prisoner; but as an unhealed wound had sent me to the hospital I did not have the pleasure of meeting my old commander. Duffié had a little trouble with Dick Turner, the turnkey, and was confined in a cell for two days, but his life in Richmond was short, as he was soon sent with other officers to Danville, Va., where he suffered hunger, cold and the nameless evils of a prisoner's life in the Confederacy. Duffié could not endure such trouble with patience and he led the prisoners in a desperate effort to effect their release by seizing the guards, hoping to secure the stacked arms and capture the town. Two of the guards were disarmed but an alarm was given before the guns could be reached, and a storm of bullets was poured into the prison which killed several brave men and put an end to all hope of escape.

On the 22d of February, 1865, Duffié was paroled and ordered to Cincinnati, where on the 20th of

March he was declared exchanged. On the 1st of April he was ordered to report to Major-General Pope, in the military department of Missouri, and was sent to Fort Gibson to organize a force of six thousand cavalry under Major-General Blunt for an expedition to Texas. On the 25th of May, while Duffié was on his way to Texas, General Kirby Smith surrendered his army and the cavalry was ordered back, and on the 5th of June were mustered out of the service at Lawrence, Kansas. General Duffié was ordered to the city of New York to wait for orders ; and on the 24th of August, 1865, by a general order from the War Department, was, with eighty-six other major-generals and brigadier-generals, honorably mustered out of service.

Duffié was married August 19, 1860, to Mary A. Pelton, daughter of Daniel Pelton, of West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, and when peace came and his services as a soldier were no longer required, his fortune was ample for his wants and a happy and honorable life was apparently before him in his adopted country. His health, never firm after his European battles, had been further impaired by

his soldier life in our service and especially by his experience as a prisoner of war. He suffered greatly from asthma, and in the hope of benefit from a more favorable climate, he finally applied for a position as consul, and, in May, 1869, was appointed to that post at Cadiz, Spain. After leaving his home at Staten Island his health greatly improved, but even the climate of Spain could not heal, it could only retard the progress of disease.

In the summer of 1877, while on a brief visit to this country, he came to Providence without writing to any of his old friends here of his intention. He tried to find some of those he had known, but those he sought were dead or out of town, and as he turned from a house on Benefit street, where not even a servant remained to answer his summons, he was indeed feeling like a stranger in a strange land, when suddenly a carriage stopped and Sergeant David S. Ray, of his old regiment, greeted him with a warmth that convinced him of a cordial welcome, and he was soon surrounded with a host of friends. His recognition by an old soldier who had not seen him for thirteen years warmed the General's heart. With what en-

thusiasm he described it. "He stops his carriage; he jumps out; he runs to meet me; he tells me everything." He was pressed to tarry a few days; at least, until his old veterans could be notified and rally around him, but he could stay only a day. So with Major Farrington, Captains Baker and Bliss, he went down to the Squantum grounds, and as, unfortunately, it was not a club day, tried for the first time a clam-bake at Silver Spring. He enjoyed it hugely, said it was worth coming here from Spain, and he would come again next year. At the close of the day he sat, with Major Farrington, Captains Baker and Bliss, at the table of his old chaplain, Rev. Frederic Denison, who remarked that he alone of the five present had escaped a wound in the War of the Rebellion. We could keep him no longer, though reluctant to part, so escorting him to the New York boat, we saw him for the last time as, standing on the deck of the departing steamer, he waved his old comrades a soldier's farewell.

After his return to Cadiz he went, under medical advice, to Canterets in the Pyrenees, to drink the waters of that place as a remedy for asthma, but the

disease developed into consumption, and, after fifteen months of suffering, he died November 8, 1880, having given the United States over eleven years of faithful service as Consul.

At the annual reunions of his old regiment many a reminiscence is heard of the commander, now lost to mortal sight, and some of them are deemed worthy of preservation here as characteristic of the man.

General Duffié was constantly trying to extend his knowledge of the English language, and as constantly amusing his officers with his struggles. In autumn of 1862 the regiment received a number of recruits called by the old soldiers "thousand dollar men," in allusion to their bounty money. The war demonstrated the curious fact that the more you paid for a man the less he was worth, and these new recruits, as they became short of money to spend at the sutler's, commenced to improve the night by stealing from the old soldiers their revolvers, which they sold to the privates in some of the new regiments of infantry camped near us. The Colonel learned of this, and the chaplain being absent at the time, determined to attend to the matter himself,

and on Sunday night, at the close of dress parade, thus addressed the regiment : " One man, he go steal his comrade's pistol ; he go sell it to one infantry man ; he think nobody see him ; God see him ; God go give to him hell." Nobody laughed then, but after dress parade was dismissed the Colonel was very much astonished by the roaring laughter throughout the camp. He was not aware that he had said anything to call forth such hilarious conduct. One day, while riding with another officer, he said to him, " See them goose," and was respectfully informed that the proper phrase was " those geese." " Ah ! " he said, " geese, geese. I get him right next time." Shortly after he had some trouble in instructing the Fourth New York Cavalry, whose gallant Colonel, Di Cesnola, was afflicted with officers, many of whom could speak almost anything except English, and who persisted in repeating in different languages the Colonel's orders, instead of giving the proper orders in accordance with their rank. In describing it Duffié said : " The Colonel, the Fourth New York, he give an order ; all the officer, they stick up their head ; they holler like one

geese." When informed that he was again wrong on the goose he exclaimed, "My goodness, what a language!"

Although the Colonel did not always use such language as would have met the approval of the professors on College Hill, he had no trouble in making himself fully understood, nor did he fail to enforce his ideas with apt illustrations. At a meeting of officers in his tent he was urging upon them earnest application to perfect themselves in all their duties as soldiers, saying, "You can all do something when you wish to do it. You all know Captain Bliss; he is not quick. He get a leave of absence to go home to Rhode Island. My goodness! He is off like a shot."

Duffié's son, Daniel Pelton Duffié, born March 17, 1862, married Adele Prudence Miner, October 30, 1888, and they, with the widow, joined the First Rhode Island Cavalry Veteran Association in the dedication of the monument, of which a full account will be found in the Appendix to this paper. Another son, Auguste Duffié, born August 13, 1866, died September 5, 1866.

In December, 1880, Duffié's body was brought across the stormy Atlantic, and each year, upon his grave at Staten Island, the soldiers on Memorial Day place the flowers of spring and the flag he served so well. Let us hope that until time shall be no more the veterans and their descendants will annually place similar tributes of affectionate remembrance upon the stone in the North Burial Ground which, upon Wednesday, July 10, 1889, his surviving comrades dedicated to the memory of Duffié.

APPENDIX.

WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1889, the First Rhode Island Cavalry Veteran Association assembled in the City of Providence to unveil and dedicate at the North Burial Ground the memorial to Gen. Alfred Napoleon Duffié.

The line of march was formed on South Water Street about 9 o'clock A. M., and was as follows :

Detachment of Police.

National Band, T. W. Hedley, leader; 31 pieces.

Slocum Post Drum Corps.

Slocum Post, G. A. R., J. H. Rhodes, Senior Vice Commander; Gorham Dennis, Acting Senior Vice Commander; Elisha Disley, Junior Vice Commander; Officer of the Day Witter, Surgeon Graves, Commander Potter, Chaplain Crocker, and 52 comrades.

First Rhode Island Veteran Association, Marshal David S. Ray; Aids, Martin C. Cary, Caleb Hobart, Thomas A. Richards, Alonzo J. Babcock, and J. E. Bennett, 72 veterans.

La Gauloise Société, Georges Lair, Marshal, with tri-color; 14 members.

Grand Army Republic Officers of the Department of Rhode Island, Department Commander Benjamin F. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General George M. Turner, Inspector Carlos Hart, Chief of Staff Theodore A. Perry, and 25 staff officers.

Sons of Veterans, Department of Rhode Island, Col. Theodore A. Barton, commanding; Lieut. Col. G. F. Martin, Maj. E. O. Riggs, Adjutant W. P. Hawkes, Sergt. James Duffy, Chaplain Joseph E. Mason, Quartermaster F. B. Wilson, Judge Advocate Cyrus N. Van Slyck, Mustering Officer S. M. Billington, Inspector F. C. Monroe, Senior Aide-de-Camp C. E. Monroe, Quartermaster-Sergeant William H. Church, Sergeant Major C. E. Lindsey.

Carriages containing Governor Ladd, Mayor Barker, Mrs. Duffié, widow of the memorialized General, with his son and son's wife; Gen. Horatio Rogers, Col. Edwin Metcalf, Col. Isaac M. Potter, Secretary of State Cross, Lieut.-Col. Philip S. Chase, Rev. E. O. Bartlett, Department Chaplain G. A. R., Capt. George N. Bliss, Col. C. N. Manchester, Chaplain Frederic Denison, Commander S. C. Willis, William A. Harris, Lieut. C. G. A. Peterson, Mr. E. M. Wilson, City Clerk H. V. A. Joslin, Quartermaster H. S. Olney, Capt. George H. Pettis, Messrs. G. W. Hill and Walter Ballou, Surgeon Budlong, and Colonels W. T. Nicholson, Jr., and R. S. Washburn of the Governor's staff; Adjutant-General Dyer and Stillman White.

Members of the First Massachusetts Cavalry Veteran Association.

The route of march was directly across Market Square and up North Main Street to Branch Avenue junction and the burial ground. Having entered the limits of the cemetery, the line marched about the spot where the memorial was located until they were upon three sides of it. Advancing in regular lines, the comrades and friends then drew nearer the memorial, and finally, with the advance of the people upon the fourth side, there was a hollow square. The memorial, covered with the American flag, and with a French flag waving over it upon the right and the American upon the left, was in the centre. Its location upon the burial ground is upon the same lot with the French memorial.

Col. Charles N. Manchester, Officer of the Day, spoke as follows :

COMRADES: We are assembled to-day for the purpose of bringing to completion our long-cherished object to erect and dedicate in this city a suitable memorial to our late loved commander.

An appropriate order of exercises having been arranged by your committee, it is not expected that I will detain you with any extended remarks of my own.

The unveiling of the cenotaph by two veteran comrades of the Association will be followed by the ceremonies indicated in the programme.

Two veterans of the cavalry unveiled the cenotaph, Welcome A. Johnson and John R. Arnold. The removal of the flag brought to view a granite tablet of about the same size as the French memorial. Upon the upturned face was the inscription:

In Memoriam.

GEN. ALFRED N. DUFFIÉ.

Born in Paris, May 1, 1835.

Lieutenant of the French Army,

Colonel of 1st Rhode Island Cavalry,

And General of the United States Army,

1861-1865,

This tribute

Erected by the 1st R. I. Cavalry

Veteran Association.

The head of the tablet had upon the exterior the coat-of-arms of the First Rhode Island Cavalry Veteran Association. The other side bears the arms of the French Republic and the insignia of the Legion of Honor. The French memorial erected in 1881 has not the same French arms cut upon it, but the arms of France when the nation was a monarchy. The tablet was designed by the Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, and it is a handsome piece of

workmanship as well as a tasteful work of art. It was decorated for the dedication by Mr. J. Harry Welch.

Mrs. Duffié was standing at the left of the memorial during the exercises, with the other members of the family by her side.

Members of La Gauloise sang the Marseillaise Hymn. This was perhaps the tenderest tribute of the occasion, and the members of the society sang with deep feeling. Lieutenant Martin L. Cary led with the Lord's Prayer next, and Sergeant William Gardiner read the statement of the Association. This was as follows :

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY GARDINER.

MR. CHAIRMAN, COMRADES AND FRIENDS: At the annual summer reunion of the veterans of the First Rhode Island Cavalry at Oakland Beach, R. I., July 14, 1881, the announcement was made of the death of our beloved commander and comrade, General Duffié.

The following record and resolutions in reference to his death were unanimously adopted, viz. :

Having received intelligence in reference to our former beloved commander, Col. Alfred N. Duffié, afterwards an honored Brigadier-General of Cavalry, and finally for ten years a faithful United States Consul at Cadiz, Spain, that after a protracted

struggle with consumption he died as a patriot and Christian at his consular post, November 8, 1880, at the age of forty-five, and that his embalmed body has been returned to his adopted country for burial, we desire to bear this additional record:

That in his voluntary coming from the regular army of his native land, with the scars and insignia of heroism upon him, to lend the value of his large soldierly attainments and the ability of his tried sword to our country in the dark hour of our conflict with treason and rebellion, we gratefully recognize the famed chivalry of France, the kindred spirit of Lafayette, and a touching exhibition of the brotherhood of mankind, and hence hold him in emphatic honor as a man and in the fondest remembrance as a compatriot and comrade-in-arms.

That in him we found a military scholar, a brave soldier, an accomplished cavalier, a gallant officer, a polite gentleman, an affable associate, an affectionate friend, a Christian adviser, and a valiant defender of our nation.

That to his eminent tact, devotion and bravery, our regiment in the field was largely indebted for its training, daring, efficiency, reputation, and success.

That his death has brought a deep personal sorrow to the members of his old command—a real patriot grief to Rhode Island—that was proud to own him as an adopted son—an acknowledged loss to the public service of our country.

That, with the tears of soldiers who fought by his side, we now star his name in the history of our regiment on the roll of our Veteran Association, and in the State that was honored by his valor.

That we specially and tenderly sympathize with his bereaved family and kindred, in their sore and irreparable loss.

That this expression of our soldierly regard and fraternal love for him, and our appreciation of his National services, be placed upon the records of our Association, and a copy of the same, signed by our President and Secretary, be forwarded to his afflicted family.

At the annual summer reunion, August 18, 1886, at Oakland Beach, R. I., the Association, upon motion of Comrade Lieut. Charles G. A. Peterson, by unanimous vote decided to erect a suitable monument to perpetuate the memory of their late former commander, and the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

That the Executive Committee petition the City Council of the City of Providence, R. I., for a location in the North Burial Ground of that city, upon which our Association shall erect a monument or fitting testimonial to the memory of Gen. Alfred Napoleon Duffié.

In accordance with this action of the Association, the Executive Committee petitioned the City Council of 1887, and were given the ground upon which the memorial rests that we are now assembled to dedicate.

The Executive Committee appointed Comrades Chaplain Frederic Denison, Lieut. Charles G. A. Peterson, and Sergt. William Gardiner as a Memorial Committee, with authority to procure a design for the memorial, collect contributions (not to exceed \$1,000), and contract for whatever might be necessary to insure a speedy completion of the work. Two designs were presented (suggested by the Memorial Committee), by the Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, R. I., and the one represented by this monument was adopted by the unanimous consent of both the "Executive" and "Memorial" Committees.

March 23, 1889, a sufficient amount having been contributed to pay for the monument, the contract was made with the Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, R. I. This is, in brief, a

statement of the origin and progress of the movement that has successfully culminated in the erection of this memorial tribute to our much loved commander.

The Association gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, the City Council of the City of Providence, and to a number of public-spirited and patriotic citizens for the liberal donations that have assisted so materially in making a success of the monument movement.

REV. FREDERIC DENISON'S ORATION.

Rev. Frederic Denison then delivered the oration, as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN, COMRADES AND FRIENDS: Our hearts have drawn us here to-day to perform a patriotic and sacred duty—to dedicate, on this historic and holy ground, this tasteful memorial; a tribute to one whom we loved—one with whom, mid the flames of a gigantic war, we bore our starry flag and served our perilled country.

Gen. Alfred Napoleon Duffié was of worthy patrician blood, son of Count Jean A. Duffié; was born May 1, 1835, in Paris, France; was educated in the School of St. Burke, in the Military Academy of Versailles, and in the National Military College of St. Cyr; was trained in infantry, cavalry and staff duties; was graduated as a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Hussars d'Afrique in the Regular Army of France; served in Algiers, in Senegal, in the Crimea, and Austrian wars, receiving eight wounds in action, winning four imperial decorations of the Legion of

Honor — the French, English, Turkish and Sardinian crosses, the latter bestowed as he lay wounded direct from the hands of the Emperor.

While suffering from his wound received in the battle of Solferino, he had leave of absence, in 1859, to visit America for recuperation. He was at once enamored of our country and the genius of our Government, finding here what best answered his higher ideals of a nation.

When the slaveholders' rebellion broke on our land, he, in chivalrous love for our republic and people, quickly transferred his citizenship to our shores, and threw himself enthusiastically into our conflict for the defense of the banner of the free; becoming successively Captain of New Jersey Cavalry, Major of New York Cavalry, Colonel of Rhode Island Cavalry, and Brigadier-General of Cavalry; gallantly serving in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Department of the West, and in Texas, meanwhile, for a season, suffering the horrors of Libby and Danville rebel prisons. But the full portraiture of his worthy life we leave to the appreciative cavalier hand of Capt. George N. Bliss, to whom, for a future day, that tender service has been assigned.

Gratefully and affectionately we recall our devoted commander; of light, manly frame, a superior horseman, nervous and lithe in action, a polite scholar, with large, keen eye, of quick, commanding voice, of free, social disposition, a thorough tactician and disciplinarian, brave as steel and gallant as a knight; a votary of freedom and a devotee to our flag; unquestionably the best instructed and most experienced cavalry officer then in our country.

He imparted to us knowledge, skill, confidence, enthusiasm, and his own magnetic spirit, making us one of the most daring and efficient cavalry regiments in the Union Army; winning for us, even, a national reputation. He gloried in the cavalry arm. He was master of sabres and spurs. His pride was in battalions of horse. He felt the inspiration of bugles that summoned to the front, and his metal was revealed beneath our guidons on the lines of battle.

Under his cool, yet dashing leadership, we had, in less than a year, nineteen great and small encounters with the foe; among them the brilliant stroke at Kelley's Ford, rolling back the flower of the Rebel cavalry. No wonder the Confederates learned to dread what they styled "the little Frenchman and his Rhode Island regiment."

The secret and charm of his command with us was in his thorough soldierly accomplishments and his deep personal love for us. We emphasize his love. We remember on the morning of the second Bull Run battle, how, with the tears streaming down his face, he exclaimed, "O, what can I do for my poor starving boys? We have been fighting two days with nothing to eat; and now we must fight to-day." Yes, his was a large, warm, sympathetic, generous, overflowing heart for the right, the noble, the brave, with a corresponding detestation of meanness, cowardice and disloyalty.

He came not to our country as an adventurer, seeking fame and honor. He aimed not, as some erroneously conjectured, to here win military laurels that he might return and display them in his native land. No, no; he was providentially given to us, and became in heart one of us, drawing his sabre as a

true brother, to share the dangers and destinies of our Republic.

As his deeds fully proved, he came to live and die under our standard. His supreme ambition was to act what soldier part he might in the greatest military drama of the ages, to advance the liberties and interests of men. Foreseeing our election of God to hold the van of free nations, he became a devoted American, laying all his rare gifts and attainments with heroic ardor upon our national altar; and no truer spirit fought under our republican ægis. Of the Roman Catholic faith by profession, his bosom was as broad as the family of man, abhorring slavery and caste, and his aspiration was to know and do the will of God in the emancipation of our race. Herein he was one of the noblest of knights. His ideal was "the commonwealth of man" and "the federation of the world."

Our highest military officers of all arms, as they knew him, comprehended him only to appreciate and applaud him. The Legislature of Rhode Island, in 1864, by resolution, thanked him "for distinguished bravery, loyalty, and fidelity." The Federal Government, through General Grant, recognized his talents, character, and heroism, bestowing on him a consularship that he nobly honored till the day of his death.

With throbbing breast our country gives to bronze, to granite, to illuminated historic pages, and to the pulsing hearts of her citizens, the names and deeds of her heroic defenders and patriot martyrs, counting these her greatest and most enduring treasures—her roll of honor and of fame. And bright and lasting on Rhode Island's escutcheon, with Greene, Whipple, Olney, Perry, Rodman, Slocum, Burnside, she will engrave the

name of her most accomplished and intrepid cavalry officer, Duffié.

Most fitly and tenderly we, his comrades-in-arms, who knew the temper of his soul and of his sabre, here, on the old Campus Martius of Providence, erect to his memory this beautiful and enduring cenotaph; by the side of the lily-crowned memorial of near a hundred French soldiers, who died as the allies of our Revolutionary fathers; both works being tributes of chivalry, self-sacrifice, love of liberty and international fellowship; here to teach to all coming generations the high and holy lesson of devotion to the world's welfare; to show that the true glory of man is in serving mankind—in counting millions greater than a unit.

Rhode Island may well prize, as she will, this new historic jewel which her gallant cavaliers now reverently lay upon her bosom. Such memorials of patriotism are inspiring, uplifting object-lessons for all time, far outweighing silver and gold. And not until gratitude ceases to be a grace and our birthright of freedom shall be forgotten, will the city of Providence fail to cherish this memorial of self-denial, virtue, and valor.

Thus the scarred cavalry veterans, survivors of fifty-six battle strokes with our enemy, here reveal again their patriotic hearts, and here lend their brave hands in this work of art to adorn and dignify our State and our nation. With justice and with pride we give our loved leader and his worthy work to the judgment and keeping of history. As the faithful officer of our nation he fell at his post of duty at the age of forty-five, in the meridian of life, his body worn out in the cause of freedom and humanity. Bidden by our full hearts, we enroll him in our American Legion of Honor, and hang his portrait in the gallery of our historical Valhalla.

And while we here recall and honor him in this memorial service, generously aided, as we are, by war veterans of Slocum Post, No. 10, and Sons of Veterans of the Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, by La Société Française, of Providence, and by city, State, and national officers, we all are especially thankful to welcome in our ceremonies his widow and his son, whom may God bless and ever graciously protect and guide and prosper in the land their loved one and ours fought to defend and to save.

He, shrined in bosoms and in stone,
Of knightly soul and hero hands;
Who bound our country to his own
By deeds more worth than golden bands.

True cavalier, revealed by scars
From old-world fields of patriot strife;
He wed the tri-flag with the stars
And battled for our country's life.

So toiled to make his fellows blest
And wrought what heaven delights to crown;
As oak that grasps the mountain crest
And shakes the centuries' fruitage down.

Our rescued land may ne'er forget
This son of France our braves among;
With Rochambeau and Lafayette
Shall be the name of Duffié sung.

Faint meed can our weak words afford,
Or all our phrase of eulogy,
He carved his record with his sword;
He fought to set two nations free.

An original hymn by Rev. Mr. Denison was sung at the close of this address to the tune of "America."

ADDRESS BY MR. GEORGES LAIR.

Mr. Georges Lair, of the Society La Gauloise, then spoke as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND VETERANS OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY: I feel it is my duty to thank you in the name of the French society, "La Gauloise," for the honor that you have done to us to invite "La Gauloise" to the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of General Duffié; but I will have to be excused on account of my poor English of making any extended remarks, and will only say a few words.

In the name of the members of "La Gauloise" I wish to express how deep, and at the same time comforting, feelings this ceremony brings to us, who, so far from our country, have the satisfaction to witness such a touching scene.

It is a glory for a country to honor those men who have taken up arms for its defence, and it is an honor for the First Rhode Island Cavalry Veteran Association not to have forgotten their comrades who fought with them in many battles.

Now, I will add but one thing; it is that if ever (that which I do not hope) circumstances should call again the American army into the battle-field, my fellow-countrymen and myself would hurry to acknowledge the generous hospitality that we enjoy in your free country, in following the example of our countryman, General Duffié, and defending the welfare of our adopted country with all the means in our favor.

This was followed by the giving of the memorial to the city by Lieut. Samuel C. Willis, Jr., who spoke as follows :

PRESENTATION BY LIEUT. S. C. WILLIS, JR.

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADES OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION, AND FRIENDS: Our regiment was a thousand strong, composed of Rhode Island and New Hampshire men. It was officered by New England freemen, who, like the troops they commanded, had been reared to lives of peace, industry and usefulness, and were as true to their citizenship as patriots and brave as the defenders of Thermopylæ or the Athenians who went down to war with the Persians on the plains of Marathon.

On the farm, in the factory, in institutions of learning, and in the arts and sciences they had wrought well; but in the art of war all were as skillless as unpractical childhood.

In the war for independence Washington found a friend, patriot and soldier in the gallant Lafayette. In the great war for the perpetuation of free government and equal rights for all we found a friend, a patriot, and a skilful master of the art of war in the gallant young Duffié, who came to our command fresh from the armies of France.

One correction I wished to make in regard to General Duffié's name. His name was Alfred Napoleon Duffié, and not Alfred Nattie Duffié, as we have always supposed.

My comrades, you know the rest. I need not picture to you the inflexible drill, the rigid discipline, the march, the bivouac, the long campaign, the retreats, the onslaughts, the victory.

We are here to-day to talk neither of theory nor theorist, but to honor and to perpetuate the memory of the brave officer, his captains and his men for noble deeds achieved and heroic duty done.

Our esteemed commander, General Duffié, and his loved and trusted lieutenant, Col. John L. Thompson, and the immortal Ainsworth, and Gove, and Nicolai, and Easterbrook, and Cheddell, and a hundred others of our command are mustered in the Elysian field beyond the stars. They offered their lives in their country's defence, and now rest from their labors, their final life-work done.

“On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.”

Their record is made, their fame secure. To their honor, and in their memory, we, their surviving comrades, come to-day to dedicate this monument. And now, Mr. Mayor, representing, as you do, the loyal people of the great city of Providence, into your keeping we give this cenotaph. True to your past history, you will protect and defend it, and we know that your people will cherish, and that they will teach their children to cherish the principles for which these heroes died, and doing this, the future of your State will be as heroic and as glorious as its past, and greater blessing than this no State need ask. In this presence, then, and in the memory of our distinguished dead, we present to your city this memorial.

MAYOR BARKER'S ACCEPTANCE.

The memorial was received by Mayor Henry R. Barker, with the following short address :

LIEUTENANT WILLIS, MR. CHAIRMAN, AND COMRADES: I count it a privilege and a pleasure to be the recipient for the city of this tribute to the memory of a true hero.

In doing honor to Gen. Alfred N. Duffié, you, his old soldiers and comrades, have done honor to yourselves and to posterity. The pleasant memories which are awakened in your hearts by this testimonial to bravery and patriotism will dispel the thoughts of sadness at the loss of comrades on the battle-field and in the camp, which will forever burn within the breasts of tried and true soldiers.

He, whose deeds you this day commemorate, was a true soldier. Imbued with principles which prompted his forefathers to render aid to a country struggling for freedom, he reckoned the sacrifice of his life no greater than theirs, and to emulate the deeds of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse, and, like them, to maintain and perpetuate those principles in a country which the record of the past had taught him to love and respect, was the incentive which prompted him to join with you in the contest for freedom.

The gratitude which our people owe to him has oft found expression in words, and the record of his patriotism is inscribed upon the battle-flags that waved o'er many a triumphant field. But this cenotaph to his memory, simple, chaste and unostentatious, surrounded by the resting places of many whose life blood was given for their country, will draw

the attention of friend and stranger, and will bear witness to the esteem of loving comrades and the gratitude they bore to one who, as their leader, beckoned them on to victory in a noble cause.

Side by side in this historic ground, stand the memorials of the heroes of '76 and the martyrs of '61, and what more appropriate place than this to erect a testimonial to your beloved commander?

There stands the monument with appropriate inscription expressing the gratitude our people bore to our allies from his native country in the struggle for independence, while on yonder hillside rises the emblem of war which marks the resting place of martyrs for the cause of freedom in '61, and in which cause he won renown.

Here for ages to come your tribute to his memory will remain near the hallowed resting place of the heroes of his native country.

On behalf of the city I receive this memorial erected by a loving command to their gallant and heroic commander. It will ever have faithful and perpetual care by the city, and be recognized by our people as a tribute from patriots to patriotism.

The floral decoration of the cenotaph next took place. At a sign the veterans followed one another in line to it, and each one placed a boutonnière which he had been wearing upon the face of the tablet. They were led by Lieut. C. G. A. Peterson,

and the flowers were so placed that a cross was formed. In this way the cenotaph was left, and a benediction by Rev. E. O. Bartlett, with taps sounded by the buglers, closed the programme.

THE CAVALRY REUNION.

As soon as the exercises were over at the Burial Ground the line was ordered to march back to the entrance of the ground and take cars for the centre of the city. The annual reunion of the Cavalry Veteran Association was to take place at Silver Spring. The Sons of Veterans, the Grand Army officers, and a few members of Slocum Post went with the Cavalry. Mrs. Duffié and young Mr. Duffié and wife also went. His Honor Mayor Barker went down by railroad a little later. The reunion brought a party of nearly three hundred to Silver Spring, when the day became liveliest.

The dinner Mr. Bliss served was excellent, and was a well-cooked shore dinner, from the time of the appearance of the chowder up to the appearance of the watermelon. It was ready as soon as the

company arrived, and the majority ate at once. The regular camp-fire followed, the veterans gathering in the dance hall. Mrs. Duffié and young Mr. Duffié and his wife were present.

The following officers of the Veteran Association were elected for the year : President, Theodore A. Perry ; First Vice-President, J. A. Babcock ; Second Vice-President, Emmons D. Guild ; Secretary, William Gardiner ; Treasurer, Major G. N. Bliss ; Surgeon, Dr. Albert Utter ; Bugler, George Richards ; Executive Committee, Lieut. David S. Ray. Welcome Johnson, William Spink, Lieut. C. G. A. Peterson ; General Committee, Sergt. William Gardiner.

The treasury was reported in a comfortable condition, and several other reports containing favorable information were received. The widow of General Duffié contributed the sum of \$30 to the treasury. She had before offered to give the Association some sign of her feeling towards it, but the Association had refused it. This time her request was made with so much earnestness that the members were induced to accept the gift.

The following were reported as the deaths recorded since last year, and the date of the decease is given : Messrs. Newton Reynolds, 1872 ; Albert Joslin, unknown date ; Chauncey L. Salisbury, April 1, 1889 ; Noah Ashworth, April 13, 1889 ; Ephraim H. Jenks, June 17, 1889 ; Henry A. Whitaker, unknown date.

Speeches were made by Col. C. N. Manchester, Capt. T. W. Manchester, Col. Theodore A. Barton, Duty Johnson, Jr., Chaplain Denison, President Theodore A. Perry, and Mr. Daniel P. Duffié, the son of General Duffié. He spoke as follows :

GENTLEMEN AND COMRADES OF MY DEAR FATHER : I thank you in his name for this beautiful and enduring memorial to his memory. I know he would ask no greater reward for his services than to be remembered by the country and regiment he loved so well. I thank you for my mother and myself, and pray that we may all meet again at many more happy reunions, and that at the final it will be as soldiers of the cross.

To Slocum Post for acting as escort, to La Gauloise Société, the Rhode Island Department, G. A. R., and to the Sons of Veterans votes of thanks were extended for their interest in the day and kindness in taking part in the celebration.

After the business meeting the veterans passed the time in bowling, talking over old times, in singing and smoking. The National Band was ready to supply music at any time, and between 4 and 5 o'clock quite an elaborate concert was given. The 5 o'clock boat brought nearly all the company to the city.

GENERAL DUFFIÉ'S SISTER.

Secretary William Gardiner, of the First Rhode Island Cavalry Veteran Association, has received the following communication from the sister of General Duffié, to whose memory the Association has erected a cenotaph in the North Burial Ground, conveying her regrets by reason of her inability to be present at the ceremonies, and her grateful appreciation of the respect shown to her beloved brother and the members of the family :

RUE ST. DOMINIQUE, }
PARIS, FRANCE, July 2, 1889. }

*Monsieur William Gardiner, Secretary Cavalry Association,
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.:*

DEAR SIR: I have just received the invitation to be present at the dedication of the monument which the veterans of the

army have done the honor to erect to the memory of General Duffié.

Allow, me, sir, to express to you, in the name of my family and for myself, all the sentiments of gratitude and of profound recognition which we feel concerning the touching souvenir which you and the soldiers who have served under the orders of my brother desire to preserve of him.

I regret not to be able to join his numerous friends the 10th of July, but my thoughts will accompany them. Please, sir, to be our interpreter to all the comrades of our regretted brother, and to express to them all our thanks for the touching souvenir which they erected to their General, and for the polite attention shown his family. Accept the assurance of our profound sentiments of appreciation.

C. MAILLEZ, *née* DUFFIÉ.

In April, 1890, the First Rhode Island Cavalry Veteran Association received as a gift from Mrs. Mary A. Duffié a silk United States flag of regulation size, six by six and a half feet, with a beautiful gold-colored fringe, cords, tassels and gold stars. The staff is surmounted with a gilt eagle and furnished with a shoulder belt and socket. There was also a water-proof case and box to protect them when not in use. Mrs. Duffié and her son, Daniel.

P., are honorary members of the Association, and this beautiful and appropriate present will at every reunion recall tender memories of the days when Duffié was at the head of the regiment.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DUFFIÉ MONUMENT FUND.

1887.

Aug.	6.	John Rothwell.	\$5 00
"	10.	Edward B. Myers.	1 50
"	16.	George N. Bliss.	10 00
"	"	J. W. Dewey.....	2 00
"	"	F. H. Sprague. ...	5 00
"	"	H. Duxbury....	2 00
"	"	C. N. Salisbury....	2 00
"	"	Edwin Carter.	1 00
"	"	Edwin M. Wilson..	2 00
"	"	Fannie Rutherford, for John Rutherford, deceased. ..	1 00
"	"	R. H. Gavitt.	1 00
"	"	R. J. Lillibridge.	2 00
"	"	B. H. Straight. ...	1 00
"	"	A. La Roy Bigelow ...	1 00
"	"	Napoleon Servatius....	1 00
"	"	Jasper Spencer.	1 00
"	"	Martin L. Cary	5 00
"	"	O. N. Carpenter....	1 00
"	"	J. A. Fuller.. ..	50
"	"	Lieut. S. C. Willis..	5 00
"	"	Lyman Aylesworth....	5 00
"	"	First R. I. Cavalry Veteran Association.	50 00

MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY

61

Aug.	16.	Harrison T. Nichols....	\$ 50
"	"	E. R. Schouler..	10 00
"	"	David S. Ray	10 00
"	"	C. H. Batcheller.	2 00
"	"	Horatio Rogers. ..	1 00
"	"	Richard Waterman.	10 00
"	17.	Charles O. Greene....	2 00
"	"	William H. Palmer....	5 00
"	18.	Patrick Parker...	1 00
"	"	F. P. Stone.	10 00
"	25.	D. F. Longstreet.	5 00
"	"	Henry J. Steere....	25 00
"	"	George F. W. Myers..	1 00
"	26.	Thomas W. Manchester.	5 00
"	29.	Maj. B. B. Nelson. ...	2 00
"	30.	Gen. John L. Thompson. ...	25 00
Sept.	9.	Morris Crane....	1 00
"	27.	C. W. Brown. ..	2 00
Oct.	3.	Theodore A. Perry	2 00
"	"	George M. Turner..	5 00
"	5.	Capt. B. H. Rogers..	10 00
"	14.	Bucklin Post, No. 20, G. A. R.	8 36
Nov.	7.	E. Henry Jenks.	2 00
Dec.	14.	John A. Medbery	2 00
1888.			
Jan.	26.	James Grimley.	5 00
"	31.	Henry T. Beckwith.	10 00
Feb.	10.	Willard H. Bates.	5 00
"	"	B. O. Springer... ..	1 00
"	29.	Leverett C. Stevens.	2 00
June	8.	F. C. Sayles....	25 00
Aug.	9.	William P. Lovett..	5 00
"	"	S. C. Willis... ..	5 00
"	"	George N. Bliss.....	5 00
"	"	J. R. Arnold. ..	5 00
"	"	William R. Spink.....	2 00

Aug.	9.	William A. Herrick.....	\$1 00
"	"	James H. Farrell.	1 00
"	"	Reynolds Lillibridge..	5 00
"	"	Warren Butman.....	1 00
"	"	Widow of John Rutherford.....	3 00
Nov.	16.	Lieut. Philip Jones. ..	2 00
1889.			
Feb.	14.	W A. Johnson. ..	2 00
"	19.	B. G. Church... ..	50
March	5.	William Gardiner... ..	5 00
"	"	D. Russell Brown.	10 00
"	7.	Oliver Johnson.	2 00
"	11.	William H. Tallman....	5 00
"	12.	William H. Lawton..	1 00
"	13.	T. A. Barton.	1 00
"	14.	Charles N. Manchester	10 00
"	16.	William R. Spink.	5 00
"	"	State of Rhode Island.	300 00
"	19.	Caleb Hobart....	5 00
"	"	Thomas W. Manchester. ..	25 00
"	20.	W. J. Fortier.	2 00
"	"	James H. Luther....	1 00
"	"	Capt. C. H. Thayer.	5 00
"	21.	James A. Jennings... ..	1 00
"	23.	William F. Sayles....	100 00
"	26.	John Brown.....	1 00
"	"	William Walsh....	1 00
"	"	C. E. Longley ..	10 00
"	"	William E. Meyer	20 00
"	"	J. Harry Welch.	10 00
"	"	A. G. Lorimer	1 00
"	"	John E. Bennett.	5 00
"	"	Henry R. Barker. ..	5 00
"	29.	John McWilliams.	5 00
"	"	William Walsh.	2 00
"	30.	Alfred H. Littlefield.	10 00

April	6.	Patrick Parker.	\$1 00
"	"	John Brown.	1 00
"	9.	Amasa L. Mathewson.	1 00
"	"	A. G. Sheldon.	1 00
"	10.	James Farrell....	1 00
"	"	Amos Gould....	2 00
"	"	Walter S. Ballou. ..	5 00
"	11.	Alfred A. Reed.	10 00
"	15.	William C. Stewart.	50
"	16.	Col. William Goddard....	10 00
"	19.	Jeffrey Hazard.	1 00
"	20.	Cash, per F. Denison. ...	2 00
"	25.	Henry Howard.	1 00
May	4.	William Nightingale.	5 00
"	"	Samuel Bartlett.	1 00
"	"	Hiram Taylor....	5 00
"	6.	Thomas Durfee.	5 00
"	7.	Philo G. White.	1 00
"	"	William G. Baker..	1 00
"	"	Olney Arnold. ...	5 00
"	"	First Massachusetts Cavalry Association.	25 00
"	8.	James Coats.	25 00
"	11.	William Ford..	1 00
"	"	Henry S. Olney..	1 00
"	"	Willis C. Capron....	5 00
"	"	J. B. Johnson....	5 00
"	31.	George H. Copeland.	1 00
"	"	Thomas J. Tasker	2 00
July	2.	E. L. Freeman & Son.	3 00
"	6.	Henry Howard.	5 00
"	"	Alvin S. Eaton.....	2 00
"	8.	Henry J. Steere.	10 00
"	9.	Warren Plympton. ..	5 00
"	11.	Collected on horse cars.	6 10
"	"	Pliny May	2 00
"	"	Napoleon Servatius.....	4 00

July	11.	John Kelley.	\$2 00
"	"	Calvin Claffin....	4 00
"	"	William A. Harris... ..	5 00
"	13.	Contribution of comrades.	36 35
"	15.	C. G. A. Peterson.	10 00
1890.			
July	1.	Interest on deposits in Industrial Trust Company.	16 65
Total receipts..			\$1,120 96

 PAYMENTS FROM DUFFIÉ MONUMENT FUND.

1887.			
Aug.	17.	Bill J. A. & R. A. Reid, printing.	\$39 00
1889.			
April	10.	" E. L. Freeman & Son, stationery	5 00
July	2.	" " " " printing, etc..	14 62
"	12.	" Smith Granite Company	775 00
"	"	" B. H. Gladding & Co., pins.....	1 13
"	"	" R. I. Printing Co., printing badges.	17 00
"	13.	" G. H. Copeland & Co., hacks.....	40 00
"	"	" Franklin Brothers, carriages...	4 00
"	"	" Narragansett Hotel, for Mrs. Duffié and family ...	34 50
"	"	" Union Railroad Company.....	27 00
"	15.	" T. W. Hedley, leader National Band.	84 00
"	17.	" William E. Chappell, flowers.	12 50
"	22.	" Theodore F. Chase, photographs.....	9 80
Oct.	8.	" " " " ..	2 00
"	"	" Wm. Gardiner, postage on photographs	57
1890.			
July	1.	Amount available for printing pamphlets.	54 84
Total payments.			\$1,120 96

